Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices

62.67
p. 7-8 mutilated

N.Y. AGRICULTURAL EXPT'L LIBRARY

1895 1895

CATALOGUE

OF

Strawberry Plants

AND

Gladiolus Bulbs.

FREE TO ALL.

M. CRAWFORD, = = Cuyahoga Falls, O.

TO MY CUSTOMERS.

My stock of some varieties of both plants and bulbs is small. To be sure of getting what you want you should order early, as some of those who delay are certain to be disappointed.

To induce people to order early I will send for each dollar received before March 1st four small blooming seedling gladiolus bulbs. None will be sent for orders of less than one dollar. These bulbs will be a receipt for the order.

I do not ship plants by freight. I guarantee the safe arrival of those sent by mail or express before May 1st.

Where plants are ordered sent by express, 5 cents per dozen or 20 cents per 100 may be deducted from catalogue prices.

The utmost care is taken to avoid errors and all plants are packed in the best possible manner. If mistakes do occur they will be cheerfully rectified if I am notified immediately.

When ordering please state whether other varieties may be substituted in case those ordered are sold out. I can often do this to advantage but do not do so without permission.

Money may be sent at my risk by New York draft, Post Office or Express Money Order or registered letter. Less than a dollar may be sent in stamps.

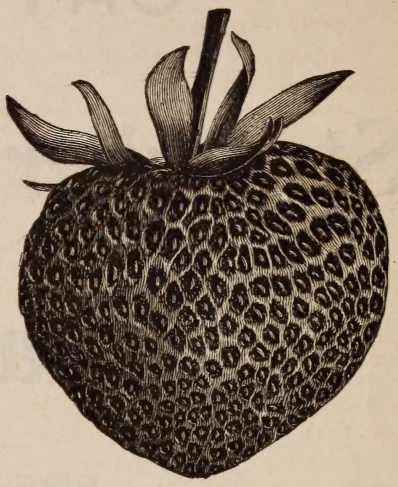
My terms are cash, except to some of my regular customers with whom past dealings have been satisfactory to me.

Varieties having pistillate blossoms are marked (P).

Six plants at dozen rates; 50 at hundred rates.

This year I offer my patrons a large number of new and comparatively new varieties of strawberries. Purchasers must bear in mind that varieties do well in some places and poorly in others, and must take their own chances on having these do well with them. My business is to collect what are reported to be good varieties from all parts of the world and supply them to those who want them. All plants offered this spring, except those of the Brunette, are of my own growing, strong and healthy. They ought to do well if the variety is adapted to the conditions under which it is placed. But if it is not so adapted, I am not to be blamed.

THE BRANDYWINE STRAWBERRY.



THIS VARIETY originated in eastern Pennsylvania, and is supposed to be a cross between the Glendale and Cumberland. It has been tested in many parts of the country and has generally succeeded; in fact it has not failed anywhere. I have fruited it twice and watched it very closely, and my candid opinion is that it possesses more good points than any other variety ever introduced. I gave the following account of it in my July Report of last summer:

The plant is remarkably vigorous, of large size, and as hardy and healthy as any ever sent out. It sends out many strong runners and produces fruit in abundance. It has a perfect blossom, and its fruit colors all over as well as the best. Its season is rather late, and every berry usually comes to maturity. It has a large, green calyx that adds to the attractiveness of the fruit. The berries are very large, nearly always of regular, conical form; color, bright glossy red, which extends to the center; flesh, firm and of very excellent quality. The seeds are but slightly imbedded, which with its firmness, will enable it to bear carrying to a distant market. Its great productiveness, very large size, beauty of form and color, firmness and high quality will make it a desirable variety for any purpose.

During the last fifteen years nearly every variety of any note has been tested on the experimental farm of The Rural New Yorker, and that paper has been remarkably correct in its accounts of all varieties. Here is its report of the Brandywine for 1892:

June 15.—Brandywine of immense size and fine quality, quite firm and shapely for so large a berry. Foliage of the largest and thriftiest, entirely free of scald or blemish. Heavy peduncles. The *average* size is as large as any ever raised and the shape is more uniformly good than that of any other of the largest varieties. In general it is heart-shape, often broadly so without neck. Its most pronounced irregularity inclines towards a Sharpless shape, occasionally as of two berries joined together. Calyx and sepals broad and many. Medium red, flesh red, firm and solid for so large a berry—none more so. Quality not the best, but fully as good as Sharpless, and better than Bubach. Vines exceedingly prolific. The best berry in our collection of this season up to date. Brandywine continues a long time in fruit, and is of superior shape, quality and size for so large a berry. Foliage perfect.

June 19.—Brandywine still bearing many large berries of regular shape and good quality. It is a fine variety.

June 26.—Brandywine still in bearing.

"SOME REMARKS AND A SUMMARY."

The two new berries which we would specially commend to our readers are Brandywine and Timbrell. Both are abundant bearers, healthy and vigorous vines. Of the two, Brandywine will perhaps, please the market best, because the berry ripens in every part uniformly, while the Timbrell colors unevenly. If we allowed ourselves to form positive conclusions from a single season's trial and were desirous of setting out a new bed for home use, we would plant, of all varieties in our present collection, the Timbrell and the Brandywine; and if confined to but one of the two, we would choose the Timbrell on account of its excellent quality.

In the issue of July 29th, 1893:

Brandywine is wonderfully productive, and beginning to ripen, (June 11). The size is of the largest, heart-shape at its best; often sharply angular, without being coxcombed or crinkled. A fine keeper and shipper. Quality excellent, though not best.

June 14.—Brandywine just ripening. A peculiarity of this berry—and not a desirable one either—is that when pulling it from the calyx as other berries are usually pulled, a long piece

of flesh, half an inch long, often adheres to the stem, leaving a corresponding long narrow cavity in the berry itself. Large, fine quality, somewhat seamed, but fairly regular. It is a fine late productive berry of the best quality for so late a berry. Firm.

June 21.—Brandywine is the best late berry we know of. Good shape, good quality, firm and productive.

June 24.—The berries of Brandywine are smaller now, but of regular form and good quality.

The following is from a prominent western grower:

M. CRAWFORD, Esq., SPOKANE, WASH., July 24, 1894.

DEAR SIR:—I have this to say of the Brandywine strawberry: I have grown it for two years in adjoining rows to Timbrell. Timbrell has been deservedly very highly praised, but Brandywine is much the better berry for market, of almost the same season, perfect, healthy foliage, a very fine variety in every way.

Yours truly, A. L. SMITH.

Mr. Kellogg, whose testimony follows, is a prominent fruit grower and well known writer on small fruit culture.

FRIEND CRAWFORD: IONIA, MICH., July 30, 1894.

How comes on the Brandywine? I visited the Experiment Station at Lansing at picking time and you will get a booming report from it. It looked splendid, did splendid, fruit was splendid, and it is splendid.

Yours truly, R. M. KELLOGG.

The report came next day from Prof. Taft who holds the chair of horticulture in the Agricultural College. It was as follows;

M. CRAWFORD, Cuyahoga Falls, O. MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, July 31, 1894.

DEAR SIR:—The Brandywine fruited here this year and was the most promising new kind tested. The plants were very strong and healthy and the fruits were much above the average in size, comparing well with Enhance. As our records show it stood 9.4 for productiveness, 9.5 for quality and 8.5 in firmness. Greenville stood 9.6, 8.5 and 7.5 respectfully while Enhance was 9.5, 8.5 and 9.5. You can draw your own conclusions as to the values of these sorts for home use and market. I would say that the plants of the Brandywine were more satisfactory than either of the kinds mentioned. Yours very truly, L. R. TAFT.

The following is from the pomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture:

MR E. T. INGRAM, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1894.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of June 8th, and crate of Brandywine Strawberries received June 9th, for which accept my sincere thanks. The berries were distributed among the following parties: Hon J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture; Hon. Donald McCuaig, Chief Clerk, Dept. of Agriculture; Mr. Wm. Saunders, Supt. of Grounds and Gardens; Members of the Division of Pomology; and Mr. William W. Leishear, one of the principal commission merchants of this city. All were delighted with the quality, beautiful color and firm condition of the berry. I know of no other large berry of the same uniform size possessed of as brilliant a color and as delightful a flavor. I should be pleased to have its history, whether it was a chance seedling or an intended cross, and if the latter, what was its parentage. Samples of the foliage would be highly prized as they are needed to complete our painting of the berry.

Yours respectfully, S. B. HEIGES.

MR. E. T. INGRAM, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1894.

DEAR SIR:—A sample plant of the Brandywine strawberry received this morning. The plant shows great hardiness, possesses fine foliage and is truly wonderful in productiveness, both in size and quantity of fruit.

Yours truly, S. B. HEIGES, Pomologist.

A commission merchant who handled some Brandywine berries wrote as follows:

MR. EDWARD T. INGRAM, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1894.

DEAR SIR:—Please find enclosed statement of strawberries received to date, with check for same. They are a very fine berry of superior quality. The size, color and flavor can not be surpassed. When you are ready to put the plants on the market we shall try and induce some of our best gardeners to give them a trial.

Yours very truly, B. P. WATROUS.

The following is from the secretary of the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Society:

MR. E. T. INGRAM, PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 14, 1894.

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to thank you for the very beautiful specimens of Brandywine strawberries kindly sent me this morning. They are magnificent in size, handsome in shape and color, and of good quality. All who have seen and tested them with me unite in commending them as a decided acquisition to our list of Pennsylvania fruits.

Very truly yours, E. B. ENGLE.

E. B. Darlington, manager of W. Atlee Burpee & Co's. "Fordhook Farm" expressed the following opinion of the Brandywine:

"They certainly are beauties in every way. Their deep rich color and heavy, dark green calyx are certainly very handsome. They seem to keep well, and the quality is fine."

To show the vigor of growth of this variety I quote from a letter received last September from a friend in New England:

"I have one plot of Brandywine set early in a moist place, rows five feet apart, that have been matted solid since Aug. 1st. I can never pick the fruit unless I open paths through them."

Mr. Ingram writes that all the Brandywine berries he sold in Washington last June brought from 15 to 20 cents a quart.

This is only a part of the testimony that might be given but it is deemed sufficient to prove the superiority of the Brandywine.

I have grown a very fine stock from plants received from the originator last spring, and all who favor me with their orders may expect every plant to grow.

Order early if you want to be sure of getting this variety. You will not lose the use of your money.

$1 per dozen, $5 per 100, by mail, $40 per 1,000, by express, not prepaid.

ANNIE LAURIE.—Originated about six years ago by Mr. John F. Beaver, of Montgomery County, O. Mr. Beaver is the most successful amateur grower that I know. During the last 20 years he has tested nearly all the leading varieties, and he thinks this is not surpassed in real merit. He has carried it to a large number of horticultural meetings and it always created a sensation. One of the commercial growers near Dayton, when he first saw this in bearing on the originator's place, said: "I must have some of those plants if I have to mortgage the farm to pay for them." The same man wrote me afterwards that he believed it to be the best yet introduced. It comes so near perfection in size, form, color and quality that when shown at exhibitions, a large number of specimens are carried away for seed, or to be shown to those who could not attend. At our strawberry meeting in this county I had it and the Prince of Berries, the standard of excellence, handed around for all to taste, and many declared the Annie Laurie to be the better.

I might say a great deal in praise of this berry, but I will simply give my own report of it. It has fruited with me four times, and I have watched it very closely. The plant is strong and stocky, a luxuriant grower, as healthy as any in cultivation, and a good bearer on either light or heavy soil. It has a perfect blossom, and the fruit will keep in perfection as long as any variety I know of. The berry is roundish and very uniform in shape and size. The color is a glossy red with bright, yellow seeds set on the surface. The quality is unsurpassed. It has never been grown in any quantity for market, nor has it been shipped, but I know of no reason why it is not a good market berry. It is just the variety to raise when one wants the best obtainable and plenty of it.

For $1 I will send six plants of the Annie Laurie and either the *Rural New-Yorker* or *American Gardening* for one year as the purchaser may choose. For $2 I will send a dozen plants and both these papers for one year.

BRUNETTE.—It is a great pleasure to me to be able to offer this variety to my customers. I have been watching its record for some years, and have been anxious for the time when I could have some for myself. It was originated by Granville Cowing, who is familiar with most of the varieties that have ever been in cultivation here. He speaks of it as follows, and he is one of the most reliable fruit growers in the country:

This variety in its combination of delicious flavor and beauty, has probably taken a step in advance of any variety now generally cultivated. Its berries are of a dark red color, round,

and almost invariably perfect; color without any white tip, quite firm, flower perfect, a strong grower and as free from rust as any variety now cultivated. Its berries have been sold only in Muncie, where they have invariably brought from three to five cents per quart more than the best Haverlands and Bubachs on account of their superior quality. For two seasons, invalids in Muncie have sent regularly three miles into the country to its originator for Brunette berries, because they claimed it was the only variety they could eat with impunity.

Prof. J. Troop, of the Indiana Experiment Station, has placed it at the head of all varieties at that station for delicious flavor. He also furnished the following voluntary notice of it, which was published in the *Indiana Farmer* of October 20, 1894:

"The Brunette strawberry has been tested three years. It is not yet for sale in the market, but undoubtedly will be in another spring, when it should find a place in every farmer's garden. It is a good grower and productive. The berry is large and dark red, and of the very best quality. It is especially desirable for home use or home market."

Prof. W. J. Green, of the Ohio Experiment Station, after testing it three years, expressed the following opinion of it in a letter to its originator:

"The Brunette has done finely for us this season. It is the finest berry for home use with which I am acquainted. It would also sell well in the market, but with us is not highly productive. It produces more than Henderson and Prince of Berries and equals them in quality, but falls below Haverland and those of that class in prolificacy. I shall plant it almost exclusively for my own family use, as we find nothing else that suits us as well."

In the strawberry bulletin from the Michigan Agricultural College for last year, Prof. Taft says of it: "Fruits large, round, conical, regular; very dark crimson color, seeds sunken, flesh dark, productiveness 8, quality 9.5, firmness 9, berry very attractive in appearance and the plants are strong and healthy."

$1 per dozen, $5 per 100.

STAPLES.—This variety is a seedling of the Warfield, originated by a Mr. Staples—now deceased—of Dayton, O. The plant is only of moderate size, but one of the most vigorous and healthy varieties ever seen. As many as 1142 plants have been grown from one in a single season, by ordinary layering. A market gardener near Dayton set out 48 plants on Aug. 12, 1892, and from them and their runners he had over four bushels in 1893. It is enormously productive, and yet it has a perfect blossom. I have fruited it twice, and am inclined to think that it is destined to become a favorite for both home use and market. The fruit has brought from three to five cents a quart more than other varieties, where it is best known. Last June it sold for 35 cents in Dayton, at the beginning of the season. The fruit is about the size and shape of the Warfield, has a slight neck, and the color is *very dark*, glossy red. It is doubtful if any other variety is so dark clear through. The quality is superior to most market berries.

$1 per dozen, $5 per 100.

BANQUET.—"A cross of the wild field strawberry with one of the best of the large, cultivated varieties; combines size and productiveness with *the delicious flavor of the wild strawberry.*"—*Introducers.*

"This year berries were produced, measuring an inch and a half in diameter, which is certainly large enough. The berries sent us were of uniform, conical shape; while a few are shouldered, none are of the coxcomb form. The fruit is perfectly ripened at the end opposite the stem. The color is of a rich crimson without that tendency to turn black—so unfortunate in some varieties.

"After carefully testing the Banquet we accord it a place among the highest flavored strawberries. The exquisite flavor of the wild fruit is so marked that we can readily believe that this is due to crossing with the wild plant."—*American Agriculturist.*

"This variety promises to be one of the coming strawberries for home gardens and fancy market. The plant is very thrifty and the flowers are perfect. Size of fruit medium, one by one and one-quarter inches, and very uniform; shape conical, rather elongated; never coxcombed; color a rich, dark crimson, without tendency to lose color when ever ripe; flesh firm, coloring to the center and ripening equally in all parts; quality very good; FLAVOR PECULIARLY RICH AND PLEASING; *possessing in a marked degree the aroma of the wild berry.* The stems hold the fruit well up from the ground, resembling Crescent in this regard. In season it is about medium."—*U. S. Pomologist.*

$1 per dozen.

MARSHALL.—Originated in Massachusetts and introduced in the spring of 1893 at ten dollars a dozen. It has received first prizes at the strawberry shows in Boston, for several years. It fruited last season in many localities, and all agree that it is remarkable for size, beauty and quality. One writer in Massachusetts says that it is too large and will be hard to crate. As a fine exhibition variety it stands without a rival, not only in New England but in nearly every place where it has been tested. The following is from my July report of 1894:

I was very anxious to see the fruit of this variety after hearing so much in its favor and paying ten dollars for a dozen of the plants. It was the first very large variety to ripen, and I think every berry came to maturity. It is of great size and very beautiful. With a quart containing 19 perfect specimens I captured the prize for the "best quart," at the great Millersburg show. It was nearly as fine at our Summit County exhibition the next week. It is scarcely ever misshapen, and the color is a rich, glossy red that every one must admire. The quality is far above the average, and I see no reason why it will not become a great favorite as soon as its merits become known. The plant is faultless. I could not suggest a single improvement in it. While ripening its fruit, it sent out a large number of strong runners which remained unrooted for a long time, for want of rain. Still, the plants are as green as grass, and not a spot of rust on them.

The blossom is perfect, and each one is followed by a berry. As to its productiveness, it will not yield as large a number of berries as some varieties, but when measured in quarts or bushels it will, in my opinion, be rather above than below the average.

After this report was published I had a lot of potted plants in a frame where some of them remained until late in September, and these were somewhat affected by rust, but the plants growing in the field remained green to the end of the season. We may depend upon it that every variety will rust under certain conditions.

80 cents per dozen, $4 per 100.

BELLE.—I have fruited this five times. Two years ago I sent it out on trial as No. "51," with the following description: "The plant is healthy, vigorous and very productive; blossom perfect; season late; fruit large, long, usually necked, bright glossy red, and of excellent quality."

A large number of reports have been received from all parts of the country. Many of these were favorable, and some adverse. The best one received came from Mr. E. C. Davis, of Massachusetts, probably the most successful grower in New England:

"The plant is rather above medium size, perfect in vigor and habit, with never a trace of rust or blight, and producing new plants freely on short runners."

"I notice in my last year's notes of this variety that 'many new plants were rooted sufficiently strong for transplanting successfully with ordinary care in eight days from first appearance of runner.' I commenced taking off new plants this year June 25th.

"The blossom is perfect and as near frost-proof as any variety I have ever grown. The plants were in full bloom May 14th last and on that night there was a hard frost here, the mercury standing at 29½ at five o'clock on the morning of the 15th. Water froze over ⅛ of an inch thick in a pail standing near these plants, yet this variety was apparently uninjured while others were nearly ruined by the frost.

"The berry ripens from midseason to late and colors evenly over the whole surface with a glossy scarlet approaching crimson when fully exposed to the sun when ripening, and carries its surface color well through the berry.

"The first berries were picked June 10th, the last July 11th, covering a period of 32 days. Flesh firm and fine in texture, and is simply perfection when submitted to the last test of all strawberries. Berry long, with a short neck and calyx inverted when fully ripe. The first to ripen were inclined to be somewhat flattened, but after the first picking were round and full with the apex slightly blunted.

"Each plant sends out several fruit stems, and every berry ripens, and is of good size to the last as you will see by the prints enclosed, each of which bears the date when the berry was picked.

On June 18th five berries were picked from one stem, and their average length was two and thirty-five hundredths inches.

This report is given to show what it is possible to accomplish with the best culture. If any person ever did as well as this before with any variety I have not heard of it.

50 cents per dozen. None at hundred rates.

JAY GOULD (P).—Originated in eastern Ohio eight years ago. I have not fruited it, but it is highly recommended by persons who know a good berry.

"This excellent variety's merits are established with us. We have fruited it three seasons. During last season's drouth it behaved admirably, and continued in bearing a long time. The plant has a very attractive appearance, being exceedingly vigorous, bright dark green, a strong and luxuriant grower, making many strong and robust young plants, foliage healthy and never attacked by rust. We have no variety of strawberry that is more productive in vigor and beauty of plant than Jay Gould. The fruit has ripened very early with us. It is attractive in form, size and quality. Not only is it of good size, it averages large throughout the season. It being earlier than the Crescent makes it of great value as an early variety. We can commend the Jay Gould with great confidence."—CHAS. A. GREEN.

After fruiting it for seven years, the originator says that it ripens earlier than the Crescent, is much larger and of better quality. In fact it is conceded by prominent judges to be the finest in quality and the largest berry that has been grown in his part of the country. He also claims that it has endured late frosts without injury, bearing a good crop of attractive berries. It will bear picking as soon as it turns red, and will remain longer on the vines after maturity than any other strawberry.

50 cents per dozen.

BISEL (P).—Originated in southern Illinois, by D. L. Bisel. It is a seedling of the Wilson. It has become noted as a market berry. I might easily print a few pages of testimonials, but will not. It has fruited here once and the following is its measure, taken in the field when the fruit was ripe: "Healthy, vigorous plant, and very productive. Fruit large, conical, regular, glossy red. Seeds red, slightly imbedded. Flesh light red, of good flavor and quite firm."

40 cents per dozen, $2 per 100.

ORANGE COUNTY (P).—"It is as early as the Crescent; plant resembles Sharpless in strong, healthy growth, very large and showy, a good yielder and of good flavor; color, bright red. It will double the Sharpless in yield of fruit."—H. S. TIMBRELL, *the Introducer.*

Oct. 14, 1894.—"The Orange County did splendidly with me the past season, and was as early as any on my grounds. Perhaps there are berries a trifle earlier, but I know of none as early that has as good a flavor and is as large. It was a common thing the past season to pick them measuring six inches in circumference. I count it my best early berry for a near market. I know of none with better flavor, and none so solid and meaty clear through as this."—H. S. TIMBRELL.

50 cents per dozen.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC.—This is the variety that is becoming so popular in Virginia and Maryland. Where it is well known it is thought to be the best market berry ever produced. It has not fruited here except on spring-set

40 cents per dozen, $2 per 100.

SPLENDID.—I have fruited this twice and can offer it to my customers with great confidence. The plant is a healthy, luxuriant grower, sends out many runners, and bears abundantly. The fruit is large, and far above the average in quality and appearance. It is desirable either for market or home use.

50 cents per dozen.

CYCLONE.—A seedling of the Crescent, originated in 1889 by E. W. Cruse, of Kansas. It has fruited once with me and I consider it a valuable market berry. The plant is a fine grower, makes lots of runners, and is an abundant bearer. It has a perfect blossom, and is among the first to ripen. The fruit is of good size, conical, dark glossy red, colors all over, seems quite firm, and is above the average in quality.

Prof. Green, of the Ohio Experiment Station, considers it the most valuable for market of all the well tested varieties having a perfect blossom.

50 cents per dozen, $2.50 per 100.

JUCUNDA IMPROVED.—Originated by A. B. Gerbert, of eastern Pennsylvania. It is believed to be a seedling of the Jucunda. The following is the introducer's description:

"A decided improvement, for the old Jucunda in its palmiest days never possessed the vigor and endurance of this noble variety. And the berry itself is no less fine; large, regular and uniform, firm and solid, rich crimson in color and sweet in flavor; it is one of the finest for the home garden and profitable for the market where large fancy fruit is in demand. It is a good bearer and delights in a rich moist soil, given which there are few varieties that will excel it in beauty, uniformity and solidity of flesh. Lovers of the old Jucunda who are now mourning the absence of that capricious favorite may well be consoled by the advent of this fine variety.—Midseason."

25 cents per dozen, $1 per 100.

TIMBRELL (P).—This variety was originated seven years ago by H. S. Timbrell, of Unionville, N. Y., and was introduced two years ago with the following description:

"The plant is a very vigorous grower, and in a field where it was growing with other sorts, its rank foliage enabled one to identify the rows at once. I judge from careful observation that it is as productive as any variety now before the public. The fruit is round and generally symmetrical, the berry being a little longer than the Cumberland Triumph, and it averages much larger than that variety. It is very solid and will bear shipment well. In color it is of a dark crimson, a little patchy in appearance before it becomes fully ripe. Then it is solid crimson. In quality I think it better than any other in cultivation—it certainly surpasses the Downing or Gandy."

It has now been fruited in many localities, and as far as I know, the above description, which was given by Mr. E. G. Fowler, of the Rural New-Yorker, has been found correct in every particular. I wrote Mr. Timbrell about the "patchy" appearance before the berry was introduced, and he told me that it disappeared when the berry became ripe. Last fall he wrote me again that in the

middle of wide, matted rows it had failed to color uniformly, but that it was red inside, and of best quality before it became red all over. A number of people alluded to its habit of coloring unevenly, and this may be called its one fault. Aside from this it possesses so much merit that it is truly a remarkable variety. At least two of my customers in competing for the $100 prize offered by the introducer for the heaviest ten berries, had them to weigh over two ounces each. It is a very late berry, and will certainly prolong the season several days.

30 cents per dozen, $1.50 per 100. By express, not prepaid, $1.25 per 100, $10 per 1,000, $45 per 5,000, $80 per 10,000.

PRINCETON CHIEF.—50 cents per dozen, $2.50 per 100.

RIO.—50 cents per dozen.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

The following varieties are too well known to need description:

GOV. HOARD, BARTON (P), BEVERLEY, HAVERLAND (P),
LOVETT, LEADER, WARFIELD (P), WOOLVERTON.

25 cents per dozen, $1 per 100.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

A number of horticulturists, who have traveled in Europe and have eaten their best strawberries, report that they are not only of better quality but of larger size than ours. This agrees with my own experience with foreign varieties. I have had the Kitley's Goliath to measure 8¼ inches in circumference, and I have never seen any variety finer than the Jucunda. Old strawberry growers will remember when Mr. Knox, the "Strawberry King," over 30 years ago sold from one day's picking over 200 bushels of the Jucunda at $16 per bushel. Our markets were then supplied with better berries than are now generally raised. Strawberries were then grown with more care than is now bestowed upon them. After the advent of the Crescent which could be grown at small cost and yet pass for a strawberry, we put forth all our efforts to get size and quantity with little regard to quality. There are those who would raise the finest for their own use or for a fancy market, and to such I offer these foreign varieties. They are the best obtainable in England, France and Germany. I do not expect that these will be superior to our well-known market berries to raise for profit, for I learned 30 years ago that nearly all foreign sorts must be grown in hills for best results. The price is high when compared with what these are listed at in Europe, but that cuts no figure here. It is no easy thing to get live strawberry plants from Europe. The collection I now have—some 30 varieties—cost me over $4 per dozen for all the live plants I ever received. I have made seven efforts to get them, and I have made but little progress yet. I imported 200 potted plants at one time and all were dead. I have received several varieties twice and am still without them. The plants I send are as good as any ever offered, and every one may be expected to live.

NOBLE.—"The largest, handsomest, and most prolific early strawberry ever introduced—good in all respects—producing an immense quantity of very large and even sized fruit, and the plant succeeding wherever strawberries can be grown, and it is now recognized as a necessary variety for all growers of strawberries. Two First Class Certificates from the Royal Horticultural Society, the Second after trial at Chiswick."

I imported the Noble two years ago, and fruited it last season under quite

unfavorable conditions. It gave me very fine berries fully two inches in diameter, almost round, of excellent quality and fine looking. The plant is large, perfectly healthy, a strong grower, sending out a sufficient number of very strong runners. I think the strongest plants on my place are of this variety.

50 cents per dozen, $2.50 per 100.

LORD SUFFIELD.—"Plant of good habit and foliage, very prolific; fruit large and handsome, obtusely conical, inclining to cockscomb shape, dark crimson; flesh firm, pale in the center and richly flavored. A very distinct useful variety, ripening after *President* and Sir Joseph Paxton. First-class certificate from Royal Horticultural Society, July 21st, 1892; also at Edinburgh, Woolverhampton, and Earl's Court Exhibitions, 1892."

$1 per dozen.

LA FRANCE.—"A very large new main crop variety, raised in France, with enormous fruits of first quality and fine form. Flesh firm and white. The fruits are also well sustained above the foliage on stout rigid foot stalks, the variety being unequalled for fertility. A good grower and giving no small fruits. Forces well. First Class Certificate from Horticultural Society of France."

$1 per dozen.

GUNTON PARK.—"Plant very prolific; fruit extra large and one of the handsomest yet raised, in shape varying from cockscomb to obtusely conical, dark crimson scarlet, and of a pleasant brisk flavour; the flesh is firm, richly coloured, becoming paler towards the centre. A fine early kind very useful for forcing and bearing in long succession. First Class Certificate from Royal Horticultural Society, July 21st, 1892; also at Edinburgh, Wolverhampton and Earl's Court Exhibitions, 1892."

$1 per dozen.

EMPRESS OF INDIA.—"Plant of compact habit and free bearer. Fruit obtusely conical, bright scarlet, approaching in flavour that of British Queen, but ripens two or three weeks earlier, and colouring to the apex. It is an excellent free-setting variety and one of the best for forcing; its flesh is firm, a quality which renders it especially suitable for travelling when packed. First Class Certificate from Royal Horticultural Society, May 17th, 1892; also at Edinburgh, Wolverhampton and Earl's Court Exhibitions, 1892."

$1 per dozen.

SENSATION.—"An enormous second early or mid-season variety of good flavour, and probably the largest strawberry ever introduced. Fruit of the President type but quite double in size, the colour of the fruit and flesh being of a rich crimson. The foliage and stems very strong and the large fruits produced in wonderful clusters. Altogether a remarkable and very distinct strawberry, and appearances indicate that it will prove a useful forcing variety. The season is between Noble and President. First Class Certificate Gardening and Forestry Exhibition, 10th May, 1893."

$1 per dozen.

LAXTON'S No. 1.—"The earliest of all strawberries. This precocious strawberry is a seedling from Noble, fertilized by May Queen, and is unquestionably the earliest in the market, preceding May Queen, Black Prince, Crescent Seedling, King of the Earlies and Jno. Ruskin by several days, and is as early as it is possible to have any strawberry to ripen in this climate. The fruit is of good size, bright crimson scarlet, firm and of excellent quality,

the plant hardy and very prolific. From its extreme earliness, this variety must prove of great value, where a few days gain is now of the utmost importance."

$1 per dozen.

TEUTONIA.—"A large fruited variety credited as being the earliest sort in Germany and much recommended. In an election of strawberries, conducted last season in Germany, this variety obtained the largest number of votes."

$1 per dozen.

ALBERT.—"One of the best late strawberries of recent continental introduction. Plant, a good grower and bearer; flavour excellent, and I consider this strawberry an acquisition."

$1 per dozen.

SCHWARZER PRINCE.—"The earliest, small, highly colored red fruit."

$1 per dozen.

AUGUSTE NICAISE.—"The splendid large strawberry sent by the Earl of Pembroke to the late Emperor Frederick William in his last days. An excellent variety both for growing in the open and probably the best of all for forcing. In addition to its enormous size, the fruit is very beautiful, firm flesh, and of good flavour. The plant, free and productive of regular sized fruits."

$1 per dozen.

CARDINAL.—"A very distinct new second early variety with large and well-shaped broadly conical fruit of exquisite flavour, probably the sweetest strawberry yet raised. Flesh firm and creamy white in colour, scarlet externally. Plant very vigorous and quite hardy. Very fertile and continuous in bearing. The leaf stalk hairy and the foliage strong. A very useful fruit on account of its high quality combined with size and early maturity."

$1 per dozen.

LATEST OF ALL.—"A grand seedling from British Queen, crossed with Helena Gloede. The fruit is very large, considerably exceeding in size that of either parent, and is certainly the finest flavoured and largest late strawberry yet introduced. The flavour vinous, yet luscious, and quite equal to that of British Queen but ripening several days after it. Certificate of Merit Royal Horticultural Society Fruit Conference, 8th July, 1891."

$1 per dozen.

SCARLET QUEEN.—"The handsomest, brightest coloured, richest flavoured and best early strawberry yet introduced. A very early seedling from Noble, fertilized by King of the Earlies, and coming in between these two fine early sorts. Fruit large, well formed and of handsome conical shape. Colour a bright vermilion scarlet, which is retained after picking and transit. Flesh firm, yet juicy, and of a rich, full, vinous, Queen-like flavour. Habit strong, with bold bright green and nearly smooth foliage. A very prolific and amply vigourous variety, and a splendid early table and market strawberry. Certificate of Merit Royal Horticultural Society Fruit Conference, July 8th, 1891."

$1 per dozen.

THE WM. BELT.

Originated in southern Ohio, by Wm. Belt. It has never been offered for sale, nor is it ready to be offered now, as the stock is small. I have had it five years, but as it was not mine I never increased it to any extent. Less than a year ago I purchased the variety, and expect to put it on the market in due time. It is being tested in various places and is making a good record.

The plant is one of the largest, a very luxuriant grower making an abundance of strong runners, and as healthy and hardy as other varieties. It has a perfect blossom, and is very productive, much more so than the Bubach. It is very large indeed. I had it on exhibition at our strawberry show last summer, 12 berries to the quart. A few days later I had three quarts containing 37 berries. These were selected from 12 quarts picked from a matted row with good, ordinary culture. It has produced a good many eight-inch berries on spring-set plants within ten weeks of planting. The first berry on the stem is quite apt to be cockscombed, but those following are rather long, conical and quite uniform in shape and size. The color is bright glossy red, and it colors all over. It is as firm as ordinary berries, and of better quality than is often found in large varieties. In productiveness, size, beauty and quality the Wm. Belt will scale higher than any other variety I ever raised. It is not my purpose to boom it here, and no person is solicited to buy a plant. Some of my customers are so anxious to get it that I have concluded to offer it at an almost prohibitive price. Strong plants will be sent by mail, and their safe arrival guaranteed, for one dollar each, or six for five dollars. Plants will be taken up with a quart or more of soil, and sent by express, at purchaser's expense at same price. There are no restrictions.

"Berries large, conical, rather long, regular in outline; bright red, glossy; quality good; moderately firm. Plants vigorous, healthy and quite prolific. This is one of the most promising varieties ever tested at the station. In size and general appearance it compares favorably with the Marshall, but holds out better towards the end of the season, gives a greater number of large berries. It has been tested two seasons here and the Marshall only one, hence an opinion as to relative value here would be premature. The Marshall has pretty generally been accorded a high place and the probability is that the Wm. Belt will take about the same rank."—*Ohio Experiment Station, October, 1894.*

THE GLADIOLUS.

There is probably no other summer flower so popular as the Gladiolus. It is so easy to grow, lasts so long and is so beautiful and showy that it could scarcely be otherwise. It will grow in almost any climate and almost any soil. While it likes plenty of water and sunshine, it will stand drouth and shade. Even a novice can grow it with reasonable success.

From early July till the frosts come, one who has but a few square yards of ground at his disposal can transform it into a mass of gorgeous flowers of almost endless variety, changing from day to day and giving continual pleasure to its owner and all who see them.

These flowers grow on spikes or flower stems from two to five feet in height. There are from one to six main spikes springing from each large bulb planted, besides one or more smaller laterals on each main one. Each spike has from ten to thirty flowers, arranged in two rows generally side by side, but sometimes on opposite sides of the spike. The flowers average fully three inches in diameter and sometimes reach six or seven inches. In color they present nearly every shade and combination of shades except blue.

The flowers surpass nearly all others in the lasting quality. A spike generally has from three to over a dozen flowers in bloom at once, but as the lower ones fade the upper ones open and a large spike will have flowers open for two weeks. Another beauty is that these flowers will bloom in water just as well as on the plant if the spike be cut when it begins to bloom. This quality helps to make the gladiolus unsurpassed for decorative purposes. Even a few flowers will furnish bouquets, but the finest effect is obtained when hundreds or thousands of spikes are used in decorating homes or churches for weddings or other important functions or large dining rooms for banquets.

As a source of revenue this flower is not to be overlooked. While large growers remote from cities cannot always dispose of their stock of flowers to advantage, a person planting a few hundred bulbs can generally sell enough

flowers to his own townspeople to pay for them. Women and children might find this a pleasant way to earn some spending money. Market gardeners in some places grow gladioli to decorate their loads of vegetables, selling the flowers and later the bulbs. Charitably inclined persons can dispose of any surplus flowers in a most gratifying way by giving them to invalids and the inmates of hospitals and asylums.

The bulbs may be planted as early as the ground is fit to work in the spring and from then till the first of July. To prolong the season there should be a number of plantings about two weeks apart. Large bulbs generally bloom in about ninety days after planting, and smaller ones not quite so soon. The bulbs may be planted according to size from three to six or eight inches apart in rows at any desired distance from each other, or in small or narrow beds at a distance of about eight inches. The depth of planting should be from three inches for bulbs half an inch in diameter to six inches for large ones. The deeper the planting the less is the liability of the plants falling over when in bloom; but, if they show a tendency to fall, they may be staked or hilled up. After the blooming is over in the fall, but before the ground freezes, the bulbs should be taken up, the tops removed and the bulbs laid thin for several weeks in a place where they will not freeze. Then the roots may be removed and the bulbs stored in the cellar a few inches deep in baskets or boxes till the next spring.

Nearly every bulb half an inch in diameter, and many smaller, will bloom; but small bulbs send up but one spike and make rather small flowers, while large ones send up more spikes with more laterals and produce more and larger flowers. Small bulbs, however, are cheaper and will in a year or two become large ones. For a person with leisure and a love for flowers an excellent manner of getting a fine collection is to buy some small bulbs, especially seedlings, every year, mark the finest when in bloom and dispose of the rest. In this way he can get a stock of his own selection different from that of anybody else in the world.

STRAINS.

There are several strains of the gladiolus having quite different characteristics, which may be described briefly as follows:

GANDAVENSIS.—This is the common strain, to which most of the gladioli in the country belong. It is generally a strong grower, making large, straight spikes, bearing many flowers close together and well expanded. A large number of the flowers are generally open at once.

CALIFORNIA.—This is so much like the Gandavensis that the ordinary person will scarcely detect the difference. Mr. Luther Burbank, its originator, worked twelve years to get it, however, his object being to get a gladiolus that would stand the bright sunshine and hot winds of California without wilting. The result is a dwarf Gandavensis, producing large flowers whose petals are unusually thick and substantial. The strain is certainly an acquisition.

CHILDSI.—This strain is of European origin. Its chief characteristic is the great size of the flowers. The plant is a large, luxuriant grower, but with me not many flowers are open at once, and their petals are somewhat wanting in substance. Its size will, however, attract the attention and call forth the admiration of most persons.

LEMOINE'S HYBRIDS.—These are perhaps the most distinct from the Gandavensis of any we have. They do not generally grow very large; the flower stem is slender and frequently crooked; the flowers are at some distance from each other and not well expanded nor very large; only a few are in bloom at once, the lower ones withering before the upper ones open. The spike is rather more graceful than that of the Gandavensis, and the bulb is more hardy and is said to be able to live through the winter in the ground. The colors are wonderful, the characteristic being a deep purple or crimson blotch on the lower petals, while the other petals are sometimes of olive green, bronze and various metallic tints. Amateurs are generally much pleased with their bizarre appearance. Every collection should contain at least a few of these.

MY STOCK.

I take pleasure in offering for sale this season a number of grand named varieties as well as fine mixed bulbs and seedlings. My stock is being im-

proved from year to year by weeding out poor varieties and growing large numbers of seedlings and this year is better than ever before.

Except where otherwise stated, all bulbs are an inch and upwards in diameter.

When bulbs are sent by mail the price given here covers the postage. When sent by express the charges are NOT PREPAID. I guarantee the safe arrival of bulbs sent by mail or express; but bulbs ordered sent by freight are AT THE PURCHASER'S RISK from the time they are delivered to the railroad company in this town.

Six bulbs at dozen rates, 50 at hundred rates, 500 at thousand rates.

STANDARD MIXTURE.—This I believe to be the finest lot of "mixed bulbs" offered for sale in the country. In past years it has called forth enthusiastic testimonials and it is now much improved. The mixture is for the most part Gandavensis, but contains a small percentage of Lemoine's Hybrids. It consists largely of seedlings added during the past year. On that account purchasers will get the fewer duplicates. Some mixtures consist largely of odds and ends after nearly everything of value is taken out, but this is not that kind. Many of the seedlings in this mixture have never bloomed and only a very few of those that did bloom were reserved. A person buying these bulbs will find but few flowers alike and only a very small percentage of undesirable varieties, and cannot fail to be pleased, unless he has so fine a stock of high-priced named varieties that no mixture at an ordinary price can please him.

This mixture is graded into three sizes, as follows: No. 1, one and one-half inches in diameter and upwards; No. 2, one inch to one and one-half inches in diameter; No. 3, one-half inch to one inch in diameter.

No. 1, by mail, 25 cents per dozen, $1.50 per 100; by express, $1 per 100, $8 per 1000.

No. 2, by mail, 15 cents per dozen, 90 cents per 100; by express, 75 cents per 100, $6 per 1000.

No. 3, by mail, 12 cents per dozen, 80 cents per 100; by express, 65 cents per 100, $5 per 1000.

COMMON MIXED.—I do not claim much for this mixture. It contains a large percentage of Marie Lemoine, described later. There is too much of a sameness about it to make it a desirable mixture, except for one who for a small outlay desires to get a large amount of bloom. It is graded like the Standard Mixture into three sizes. By express, No. 1, $6 per 1000; No. 2, $5 per 1000; No. 3, $4 per 1000.

SEEDLINGS.—Two gladiolus seedlings are never found exactly alike. On this account persons who desire a large variety in their flowers purchase them. They are especially desirable for those who want to get a good collection by selecting the choice ones out of a large number. For some years past I have sold one-year seedlings; but shall not do so this year, as I offer small two-year old ones as cheap as I sold them. These seedlings are from seed purchased in Germany, England, the United States and that saved by myself. They are mixed Gandavensis and Lemoine's Hybrids. Most of them have never bloomed and those that did bloom are positively unculled. As far as they bloomed they showed themselves a grand lot.

By mail, 30 cents per dozen; $1.75 per 100; by express, $1.25 per 100, $10 per 1000.

Smaller bulbs one-half inch to one inch in diameter, 50 or more by mail at one cent each. By express, $6 per 1000.

CALIFORNIA.—My stock was purchased originally from Mr. Burbank. It contains a large percentage of white and light varieties. It will be found very valuable in places where the climate is trying on the gladiolus.

By mail, 35 cents per dozen, $2 per 100; by express, $1.50 per 100.

CHILDSI.—My stock consists of 200 varieties purchased two years ago from the introducer. They are mostly red and shades of red.

By mail, 10 cents each, $1 per dozen.

LULU.—This is one of the finest of my seedlings. It is a strong grower,

making fine large spikes. The flowers are large and set close together. Many of them are generally open at once. The color is white with the edges of the petals delicately marked with dark crimson streaks, which in dry seasons extend well towards the center. On the whole it is one of the most delicate and beautiful varieties on the market.

By mail, 50 cents each, $5 per dozen.

BERTHA.—This is a tall, strong, luxuriant grower and makes a long spike with two side branches. It bears two rows of large, finely arched flowers, set close together on the stem, forming a solid mass of flame-colored bloom. The throat of the flower is pink above on three petals and purple below on the other three. The anthers are purple below and white above and the stamens and pistil are pink. It blooms early and continues late, making a long season.

By mail, 15 cents each; $1.50 per doz.

MABEL.—This is a variety of rather dwarf habit. In color it is carmine or cherry, or between the two, growing lighter towards the center of the flower, where it is a delicate pink, with small carmine stain in the bottom of the cup. It bears two rows of large flowers slightly separated. Its season is long.

By mail, 15 cents each; $1.50 per dozen.

MAY.—A grand variety grown from seed by myself a number of years ago. It is a very strong grower and multiplies rapidly. Large bulbs often send up four spikes and each spike generally has from two to four laterals. The flowers are numerous and many are open at once on the spike. The color is white, marked with pink, with a delicate light brown penciling in the throat. In damp seasons the flowers are almost white, while in hot, dry ones they are quite pink. In mass these flowers present a delicate pink appearance. This is a most valuable variety and is within the reach of all.

By mail, 5 cents each; 50 cents per dozen; $3 per 100; by express, $2.50 per 100; $18 per 1000.

EUGENE SCRIBE.—It is one of the best of the standard varieties. It has been before the public a long time and is still considered one of the finest. It is a strong grower sending up numerous spikes with a number of laterals. The flowers are large and of fine form. In general appearance the color is pink, but it is more carefully described as "tender rose, blazed carminate-red."

By mail 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100; by express, $2.25 per 100.

SHAKESPEARE.—This is one of the old well known varieties. It is a strong grower but does not multiply rapidly. In color it is white, slightly suffused with a rosy blotch.

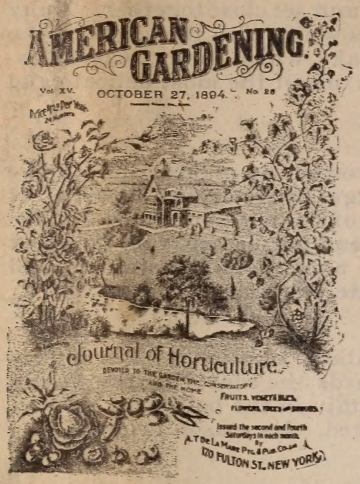
By mail 10 cents each, $1 per dozen.

MARIE LEMOINE.—This perhaps the best known of Lemoine's hybrids. In color the flower is creamy above with a slight lilac flush. The lower petals are light yellow on the edges and, in the throat, marked with a large blotch of chocolate-purple which changes to purplish crimson when the flower is cut and allowed to open in water. The spikes are very generally crooked and but two or three flowers are generally in perfection at once. Some professional growers do not like this variety at all but it is so peculiar and pretty in its own way that amateurs generally admire it greatly, considering that it resembles the orchid.

By mail 5 cents each, 25 cents per dozen, $1.50 per 100; by express $1 per 100.

TO CANADIAN HORTICULTURISTS.

Those in Canada who receive this catalogue are advised to send to Mr. John Little, of Granton, Ont., for his strawberry catalogue. He is a very careful grower and packer, and can furnish Canadian Horticulturists with such varieties as he has without the vexatious delays of the customs department. He has a fine stock of the Brandywine.


AMERICAN GARDENING.
Vol. XV. OCTOBER 27, 1894. No. 22
Journal of Horticulture
Issued the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
A. T. De La Mare Ptg. & Pub. Co. Ltd.
100 FULTON ST. NEW YORK

All Who Raise

FRUITS, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, OR OWN LAND

Should Subscribe to

AMERICAN GARDENING.

Exclusively devoted to all that relates to the garden, and intended to assist all interested in garden work—whether the professional gardener, fruit grower or truck farmer, the owner of spacious grounds, with green houses for flowers and fruits; the amateur, with his well-regulated country place, or the owner of a more humble home; alike they can find in our columns all there is to be known about flowers, vegetables and fruits trees, and shrubs.

AMERICAN GARDENING is not the organ of any seed, bulb or plant house, or of any nurseryman, grower or dealer, nor, in short, of any one excepting its readers.

The following departments are each under the management of a specialist, who will tell just what is wanted to be known, and nothing else, so plainly that all can understand and profit thereby:

Flower Garden
Fruit Garden
Vegetable Garden } What to grow and how to grow it. The CURRENT WORK in each department written specially for the Amateur.

Ornamental Gardening.—How to lay out your grounds and care for trees and shrubs; what to plant; how to plant and how to preserve.

The Orchard.—Its enemies and friends; how to destroy the one and protect the other; what fruit is the best, and how to obtain it.

Small Fruits.—Their importance and how best to cultivate.

Spraying Mixtures and Devices carefully watched and results noted.

Woman's Realm.—How to care for the plants in the house, and what to grow to make home beautiful; cookery, recipes, etc.

The Greenhouse.—Whether hot, cool, or intermediate; how to construct, to care for, and what is best to grow, both for profit and pleasure.

Soils of all denominations: how to improve and care for.

Question Box.—Open to all, free to all, and as broad as necessity; put in your questions and correct answers will appear.

AMERICAN GARDENING.

The Standard Horticultural Journal of America, is published semi-monthly at 170 Fulton St. New York City. **$1.00 a year (24 numbers).** Sample copy free on application.

☞ *See description of Annie Laurie, page 4.*

Every American Farmer

Who plants as much as ....A HILL OF BEANS

OUGHT TO TAKE

The Rural New-Yorker.

THE RURAL was the first to establish an agricultural experiment station. Hundreds of new plants and seeds are tested on these grounds every year, and full reports given in the paper. It is everywhere regarded as reliable authority on horticultural subjects. The seedsmen and nurserymen who make a business of palming off worthless and worn-out seeds and plants to farmers at fancy prices, under new, high-sounding names, don't like THE RURAL, because it exposes their little tricks; but its opinions are freely quoted as standard, both in catalogues of the best houses, and other publications. The price was formerly $2 a year, but it is now reduced to $1 a year, and we don't see how an American farmer can afford to keep a dollar and go without THE RURAL NEW-YORKER. ☞ For sample copy send to

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, New York.

☞ *See description of Annie Laurie, page 4.*